

## Proposals for Indian Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. INDIAN AGENT,  
SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA, October 20, 1876.  
SEALED PROPOSALS WITH COPY OF  
this advertisement attached, will be  
received at this office until November 15,  
1876, at 12 M., for furnishing the Indian  
service at this Agency with the following  
names and supplies:

- 10,000 Pounds of Barley.
- 20,000 Pounds of Salt, fine.
- 5,000 Pounds Soap, 10 bars.
- 20,000 Pounds of Flour.
- 500 Letter Envelopes.
- 500 Bottles Red Ink.
- 500 Bottles Copying Ink, Arnold's.
- 500 Bottles Writing Fluid, Arnold's.
- 500 Reams Letter Paper.
- 1 Ream Letter Head Paper.
- 1 Ream Foolscap Paper.
- 1 Ream Legalcap Paper.
- 12 Sheets Blotting Paper.
- 1 Ream Note Paper.
- 1 Box Gillott's Steel Pens, 104.
- 12 Penholders, hardwood.
- 12 Lead Pencils, Faber's.
- 5 Gross Elastic Bands.
- 2000 Ration Tickets, printed samples at  
THIS OFFICE.
- 500 Axes, 20 Canes.
- 500 Sewing Awns and Handles.
- 100 Pounds Hams, 100 Lard.
- 500 Canned Apples.
- 1000 Ax Helves.
- 500 Pick Axes, handled.
- 500 Pounds of Olive.
- 500 Pounds Nails, assorted 6d, 8d, 10d  
and 12d.
- 500 Screws, assorted.
- 500 Carriage Bolts, assorted.
- 200 Bushels of Charcoal.
- 500 Pounds Iron, assorted.
- 500 Pounds Horseshoe Nails, 6 and 7.
- 500 Shoeing Ropes.
- 500 Pounds Horseshoes, 1 and 2.
- 500 Pounds Horseshoes, 1, 2, and 3.
- 500 Pounds Solder.
- 500 Pounds Steel.
- 12 Irons, corn.
- 12 Paint Brushes.
- 4000 Metallic Cartridges for Needle gun.
- 500 Pounds Candles.
- 200 Pounds for Bait wagon.
- 500 Hoes and Handles, planters.
- 1 Lamp Chimneys, common.
- 500 Pounds White Lead.
- 1500 Pounds Lime, sacked.
- 10 Gallons Boiled Oil.
- 10 Gallons Kerosene Oil.
- 500 Pounds Putty.
- 500 Pounds Paint in Oil, assorted colors.
- 1 Pouch, for leather.
- 500 Pounds Rope.
- 500 Flour Sacks.
- 500 Spokes, for Bait's Wagon.
- 500 Dozen Handled, round pointed  
Shovels.
- 500 Dozen Long Handled Spades.
- 500 Rivet Set.
- 1 Pound Saddlers' Wax.
- 500 Dozen Saddlers' Needles, assorted.
- 500 Saddlers' Guage and Splitter.
- 500 Saddlers' Knives.
- 500 Pounds Copper Rivets and Burs, as-  
sorted.
- 500 Pound Saddlers' Sewing Silk.
- 500 Gallons Turpentine.
- 500 Papers Eight Gauge Tacks.
- 5000 Pounds Seed Wheat.

The Proposals must state the price at  
which each article will be delivered at  
San Carlos Agency, proposals will be re-  
ceived for the whole or any part of the  
supplies, and should be addressed to the  
United States Indian Agent, San Carlos  
Agency, Arizona, and marked  
"Proposals for Indian Supplies." The  
proposals will be opened on the above  
date, when bids may be present in per-  
son or by their agent. The Department  
reserves the right to reject any or all bids,  
or to waive defects if it is deemed to be  
in the interest of the United States to do so.  
JOHN P. CLUM, U. S. Ind. Agt.  
Per M. A. SWEENEY, Acting Agent.

## Star Stables and Corral.

Tucson, . . . . . Arizona.  
JAMES CARROLL, . . . . . Proprietor.

CENTRALLY LOCATED IN THE  
rear of the Compositum Hotel, and  
fronting on the Court-House Plaza and  
Pennington streets.

Excellent Hay and Grain in the  
Corral.

Experienced hostlers always in attend-  
ance.  
Rooms adjoining the Corral.  
February 26. . . . . 21-30

The Park Brewery,  
Foot of Pennington Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD BEG  
leave to inform the public that the  
PARK BREWERY at the place of Levin's  
original Pioneer Brewery is now fitted up  
after the latest and most improved  
style.

and is prepared to supply  
BAR ROOMS, SUTLERS, FAMILIES, &c.  
with a Superior article of

Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

Also, will keep at the Brewery a fine as-  
sortment of LUNCHES at all hours.  
Z. LEVIN, . . . . . Proprietor.

H. BUEHMAN, Photographer.

HAVING OPENED MY NEW STUDIO  
on

Congress Street, Tucson.

I am prepared to do ALL CLASSES of  
work in my line at a

Much Reduced Rate to that  
Offered Heretofore.

I keep an assortment of VIEWS and also  
an elegant selection of Picture Frames on  
hand.

Special attention will be paid to  
DENTISTRY. . . . .

August 7. . . . . 41-47

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMISSION-  
ers of the Townsite of Safford, Pima  
County, Arizona, duly appointed and  
qualified, hereby give notice that on Mon-  
day, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1876  
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of J. E. Bailey  
& Co., in said town of Safford, they will  
proceed to set off to the persons entitled to  
the same according to their respective in-  
terests, the lots and blocks in said town  
to which each of the occupants thereof  
shall be entitled under the provision of  
Chapter 35, Compiled Laws of Arizona, en-  
titled "Relating to Town-Sites."

Safford, Pima Co., A. T., Nov. 1st, 1876.  
J. A. WILLIAMS,  
W. E. BARRY,  
D. W. WICKERHAM,  
Commissioners.

Nov. 4. 5-10

Probate Notice.

Estate of Samuel Berger, deceased.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE  
undersigned, administrator of the es-  
tate of Samuel Berger, deceased, to the  
creditors of said deceased, to exhibit their  
claims against said deceased, to exhibit them  
with the necessary vouchers within four  
months after the first publication of this  
notice, to the said administrator, at his  
place of business at the store of Norton,  
Stewart & Co., Camp Grant, Pima County,  
Arizona Territory. M. W. STEWART,  
Administrator of said estate.

October 15, 1876. . . . . 5-10

Merino Bucks for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS 150 FINE  
Merino Bucks for sale, at prices rang-  
ing from five to ten dollars each.

For information or purchase, apply at  
the Arivaca Ranch, or to

LORD & WILLIAMS, Tucson. . . . . 3-20

Miners Wanted.

EXPERIENCED MINERS WANTED  
at the Ostrich Mill.  
Apply at the office of the  
OSTRICH MILL COMPANY.  
November. . . . . 5-10

## THE CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, . . . . . NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

A FRIEND of ours, with a wild, haggard  
look in his face, was explaining his ap-  
pearance to us the other day, in reply to  
solicitous enquiries on our part. "You  
see," said he, "a man moved into our  
neighborhood two weeks ago, who is  
learning to play on a French horn or  
some other diabolical instrument. He  
has never got beyond running over the  
gamut, and at each note therein he has to  
make about a dozen attempts before he  
reaches the right level. The proper note  
is bad enough when he sends it hurtling  
on the innocent air ahead of a blast from  
his stentorian lungs, but the flat, sharp  
and demi-semi-quaver attempts to strike  
the note are what is hurrying me to a pre-  
mature grave. He toots all night and  
sleeps all day. Every blast he gives on  
the still night air is followed by a com-  
bined yell from the forty-seven babies in  
the houses immediately adjoining mine.  
Then all the tabby cats in the neighbor-  
hood join in, under the pleasant impres-  
sion that the sound of the French horn is  
the voice of a new kind of tom cat just  
come out. Then neighbor Jones' bobtail  
rooster with a clarion voice wakes up and  
takes a hand. Then the coryotes out in the  
bills join in, and they start the dogs through-  
out the whole town, and then the roysters  
who are wending their way home, after  
making a night of it, imagine the dogs  
are barking at them and commence shoot-  
ing promiscuously. I haven't slept for  
two weeks and the only thing that keeps  
me alive is the vain hope that in the pro-  
miscuous shooting, some stray shot will  
wing the fiend of the French horn."

The election is over and things have  
settled back into their normal state. The  
caucus has been held, the convention has  
met, nominations have been made, ratifi-  
cations and discussions have taken place,  
candidates have dined and wined and so-  
lited, the time of voting came and the  
elect have been elected. It is all over  
with. No more free drinks and cakes and  
ale. No more allowance for the short-  
comings of bachelors, no more deception  
on the part of married men. If the latter  
come home exhausted now and try to  
engage the bed-post or boot-jack in a  
friendly discussion on the merits of a can-  
didate, they can't longer pass it off under  
the head of campaign practice, but must  
be declared incontinently drunk. The  
election is over and there is triumph and  
exultation on the part of victors and an-  
guish of heart and bitterness of spirit on  
the part of the vanquished. It is all a por-  
tion of the bitter and sweet of life. Only  
as harsh and hot as our periodically re-  
curring contests must ever be, (so long as  
we retain the spirit of Americans,) let us  
yet hold our passions and wishes and de-  
sires under a control befitting our great  
race and destiny, and never in defeat or  
triumph descend to the level of the howl-  
ing coyote or the snarling hyena.

PROFESSOR A. E. WEINIAWSKI arrived  
in Tucson the first of the week from the  
northern part of the Territory. He has  
been giving a series of concerts at the  
several towns in Arizona, through which he  
has passed, and his performances on the  
violin are highly spoken of. At Prescott  
he took part in the concert in aid of the  
Custer fund, and the local press and peo-  
ple spoke very highly of him. He ad-  
vertises to give a concert at Tucson next Tues-  
day evening. He will be assisted by Mr.  
Wm. Reichenbach. He who is locally well  
known as a pianist, and the performance  
gives promise of a rare treat. This public  
have always given a hearty reception to  
any musical performance, and Professor  
Weinaiwski will probably have a large  
house. He impresses us favorably upon  
his appearance and comes well recom-  
mended.

The quiet and good order maintained  
on election day in this precinct has been  
the subject of general remark. We have  
seen election days when the contest for  
various offices was not nearly as eager, on  
which there were ten times the noise and  
disturbance. Elections are the great dis-  
turbance element among the American  
people. How happy would we be if we  
could but reach a state where every elector  
must be ordinarily intelligent and edu-  
cated, could be protected by law from all per-  
suasion, and compelled to write his own  
ballot and be fully protected in its use.  
The ballot is the gravest question in our  
political economy and we must solve its  
difficulties as we have solved all our most  
difficult questions. The ballot may yet  
need the baptism of blood for its purifica-  
tion and perfecting.

THE Philadelphia Telegram, of October  
19, contains the following:

Hon. John Titus, whose death at Tucson,  
Arizona, is announced, was a Pennsylvania  
man by birth. He studied law in Bucks  
County, and came to this city after admis-  
sion to the bar and began practice. He  
was a strong adherent to the Native Amer-  
ican party, and in the year 1851 was  
named as candidate for Judge of the Court  
of Common Pleas, but was defeated by  
Judge Allison, who became the Native  
American candidate at that time. Mr.  
Titus received an appointment to the Unit-  
ed States Supreme Bench of Utah several  
years ago, which position he held until  
the expiration of one term, when he re-  
turned to this city and resumed the prac-  
tice of law. He was subsequently appoint-  
ed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of  
Arizona. Deceased was a man of great  
ability, a student in taste and habits, and  
a genial and pleasant gentleman. The  
news of his death occasions much regret  
among his many friends at the Philadel-  
phia bar.

JOSEPH NEUGASS, clerk of the district  
court, returned to Tucson last Saturday  
from his trip to Guaymas, materially im-  
proved in health and wearing perhaps a  
little more than usual of the serene and  
bland in his countenance. By reference  
to the figures it will be seen that Mr. Neu-  
gass' prospects in the political campaign  
did not suffer by his absence. He has been  
re-elected Justice of the Peace by a heavy  
vote. We congratulate him upon this evi-  
dence of confidence and honor from his  
fellow-citizens and trust that he will in  
future conduct himself with the decorum  
befitting a Justice and abstain from late  
hours and all levity.

MR. F. G. GARRISON has an advertisement  
in our columns to-day which will interest  
various classes of our readers. It is rather  
that property of the kinds and qualities  
mentioned are so advantageously offered  
for sale in this locality, and business and  
ranchmen generally may do well to in-  
vestigate and invest.

COL. WM. G. BOYLE arrived in town  
last Saturday evening in his private con-  
veyance and was heartily welcomed by  
his many friends. He came from Indian  
Wells in California by way of Wicken-  
burg. He has been absent from the Terri-  
tory some three quarters of a year, dur-  
ing which time he has visited various  
portions of the States and made a lengthy  
sojourn in London, where he was for some  
time resident before first coming to Ariz-  
ona, and where he enjoys an extensive  
acquaintance and connection. Col. Boyle  
is of long and extensive experience in  
mining operations, and while he does not  
state any decisive intentions in regard to  
his future connection with Arizona, we  
certainly hope he will find something at-  
tractive among our mines and will perma-  
nently remain in our section. The Colonel  
is a gentleman of varied experience and at-  
tainments, and with a mind replete with  
incidents of life and travel, is a desirable  
acquisition to any society.

THE adjourned session of the August  
term of the district court commences next  
Monday morning at ten o'clock when the  
curtain will rise and display the Judge  
and the Grand Jury and the Bar in solemn  
conclave. This convocation will last with  
intermissions for refreshments and rest,  
probably throughout the week; then on the  
20th instant the trial jury will take a  
hand and truly try offenders both great  
and small, and woe to him who hath com-  
mitted any offence for it shall go roughly  
with him.

Governor Safford's notes of travel in  
northeastern Arizona, found on our first  
page, is a paper full of interest and will  
pay perusal. With no pretensions to  
ornate rhetoric, the Governor is always  
attractive in his newspaper contributions,  
from his habits of observation and his  
suggestive and fresh way of placing a sub-  
ject before the reader.

### Arrivals and Departures.

Arrived during the week:—Theo. F.  
Hyman, Louis Gottheimer, Capt. J. A. Moore,  
Hyman Abrams, A. J. Hudson.

Departed during the week:—Wm. Leet,  
Kinison, Capt. J. A. Moore, Wm. L. J.  
Rivera, Chas. Wolfelt, Dan. Bolan, James  
Byrne, C. C. Kane.

TULLY, OCHOA & Co. shipped 7,000 pounds  
of merchandise to Grant, on the 5th instant  
for Norton, Stewart & Co., and on Friday  
received per Meyers' train 29,262 pounds of  
freight for Grant and 230 for Lowell.

LORD & WILLIAMS have purchased dur-  
ing the week \$700 worth of gold and \$500  
worth of silver bullion. During same time  
they shipped 62.9 pounds of merchandise to  
interior points.

ZECKENDORF BROTHERS have bought 26  
ounces of gold dust during the week. On  
Thursday they shipped 1600 pounds of mer-  
chandise to Ostrich Mill and elsewhere.

L. M. JACOBS & Co. this week shipped  
300 pounds of merchandise to the Gila.  
They purchased \$450 worth of gold dust  
from the Santa Rita during the week.

HON. H. S. STEVENS left Prescott for San  
Francisco, November 3, en route to Wash-  
ington, his affairs there requiring his early  
presence.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY.—  
All machines at San Francisco cost, freight  
added, at L. M. JACOBS & Co.

ATTENTION SMOKERS.—If you want a  
fine imported Havana cigar, go to Man-  
sfield's News Depot.

The very best assortment of writing ma-  
terial, ink, pens, etc., can be found at J. S.  
Mansfield's News Depot.

MR. HELMAN WELDSCH offers an ad-  
vantageous property for sale. In our new  
advertisements.

GOV. SAFFORD and W. S. Edwards left  
yesterday for the Silver King to be absent  
a short time.

The best brands chewing and smoking  
tobacco at Mansfield's News Depot.

RUSSIAN and Havana cigars at J. S.  
Mansfield's News Depot.

The Miner man had better sell out.  
He had a little extra job printing  
around election time and it knocked  
him into pie. He had to pass the is-  
sue of his paper for one week and in  
printing the great register for his own  
county mixed the whole thing up, get-  
ting names commencing with "P."  
under the letter "B." &c. Around  
election THE CITIZEN did job work  
amounting to several thousand dollars,  
and in the meantime issued the best pa-  
per ever published in Arizona and one  
of the ablest in the United States. Or  
else our friends at Prescott, Mineral  
Park, Phoenix, Wickenburg, all over  
Yavapai, Yuma, Florence and else-  
where are purposely and voluntarily  
deceiving us.

We suppose that church trustees  
and embryo deacons have their mo-  
ments of weakness as well as sinners  
in general, but when the editor of the  
Miner flippantly gushes in print about  
"the nut-brown arms of the reveren-  
dized and dark-eyed scintillas of this  
balmy climate," we suggest to the  
clerk at Prescott that it is about time  
to examine their trustee. We might  
sorry now that we lately recommended  
him for a Christian sheep herder.

The unkindest cut of all is Prescott  
giving Bowers 305 votes for sheriff and  
Behan 277. How Behan's blood must  
boil when he thinks of the enormity  
of the ingratitude. Turn on them Be-  
han, show them that the viper stepped  
upon can sting in return and that the  
skunk when kicked can be a veritable  
kickist. House up man; be a veritable  
Sampson and if you must go down  
take the board of supervisors by the  
legs and pull them down with you.

Among late mining decisions by the  
Secretary of the Interior, the follow-  
ing points are established:—

The failure of an adverse claimant to  
prosecute his claim with reasonable  
diligence is held to be a waiver of such  
adverse claim.  
Where it is shown that a cause has  
been continued from term to term in  
court at the instance of the adverse  
claimant, the applicant for patent for a  
mining claim will be allowed to make  
entry as though no adverse claim had  
been filed.

### Occasional Correspondence.

Tucson, A. T., November 6, 1876.

EUROPEAN CITIZEN.—I am a stranger,  
and lately came to Arizona for the  
purpose of settling and becoming a citi-  
zen of the Territory. For this object  
myself and party have traversed and  
examined a considerable portion of  
southern Arizona, with a view of tak-  
ing up land for agriculture and stock  
raising. Hearing favorable reports of  
the San Pedro country we found our-  
selves in that valley early in October,  
and wended our way from Tres Alamos  
up it, some twenty-five or thirty  
miles, making short drives, close and  
critical examination of the land, quality  
of the soil, facilities for irrigation,  
until we became satisfied and conclud-  
ed to drive our stake, take off coats and  
go to work in earnest, and carve out a  
home for ourselves and families. On  
the threshold of this determination,  
in stalks the everlasting Indian with  
his needle gun and scalping knife to  
shake us from our resolve and drive  
us from our purpose. Taking counsel  
from the experience of others who have  
tried the venture, we "lit out," to use  
a western phrase, and here we are near-  
ly broke, waiting Macawer like for  
somebody to turn up. Reading in your  
last issue, the protest and communica-  
tion of Dr. King in regard to Indian  
troubles and raids, suggested some  
ideas and thoughts by which in my  
opinion, the remedy sought for can be  
found. Your Governor is an active,  
energetic and enterprising man, fully  
alive to the wants and necessities of  
the situation, but is crippled for want  
of means to afford that protection which  
is due to every good citizen. His only  
resource is the military to hunt down  
and wipe out these thieving and mur-  
dering bands of Indians and others  
who periodically make incursions  
through the sparsely settled portions of  
the Territory, driving out the men who  
would be a source of wealth by their  
industry. The remedy for this is in  
the Territorial Legislature. Let it  
make an appropriation of money suf-  
ficient to arm and equip and pay a  
company of volunteers of not less than  
sixty nor more than one hundred men  
to be officered and selected by the  
Governor for their fitness for Indian  
campaigning, and to be called out in  
his judgment require, with authority  
to draw his warrant against this fund  
in payment of the expenses incurred for  
actual service. The arms and equip-  
ments to belong to the Territory. Pro-  
vide by enactment to legalize the acts  
of the Governor, his orders and in-  
structions to the officer in command of  
this force while on duty, or under or-  
ders, as he should have large discre-  
tionary power. Your volunteers (not  
drawn on the trail of raiders, but  
follow it to the end, and inflict some  
punishment. Two or three hun-  
dreds of this kind will be enough to  
make the savages wary how they treat  
the Territory. Indians found off their  
reservations should be summarily dealt  
with. To gain their respect you must  
be as relentless as are they. Might  
and the will to execute it will bring  
them to terms. Any other policy is  
waste of time. Murder and devastat-  
ion follow; your rich valleys will re-  
main untilled, emigration stop and the  
resources of the Territory remain un-  
developed. Self preservation is the  
first law of nature. If the War De-  
partment fails to protect you, you must  
protect yourselves. As to the mil-  
itary, they have the means at their  
disposal, if they choose to exercise it,  
of gaining early and correct informa-  
tion of the movements of unfriendly  
Indians, that too in time to prevent the  
killing of the ranchmen and running  
off of their stock. The commanding  
officer of this, as well as those of other  
military departments, can employ  
scouts and pay them for such duty.  
It is simply a farce, the manner in which  
a company of cavalry hunt Indians.  
Leaving their headquarters from two  
weeks to a month after the depreda-  
tions have been committed, they march  
in column with an ambulance and two  
six-mile teams to haul rations and  
comforts for the officers, over the most  
conspicuous part of the country, where  
their movements can be observed for a  
distance anywhere from ten to twenty  
miles. No attempt is made to cover  
them from the hostiles. Arrived at some  
convenient place within fifteen or twenty  
miles of where the Indians are sup-  
posed to be, the officer in command  
goes into camp, pitches his tents, dis-  
penses his ambulance and army wagons  
the best advantage for warning the  
enemy of his close proximity, and then  
solemnly moves out in the broad sun-  
light of day, with two thirds of his  
men, and proceeds to hunt "Mr. Lo"  
by passing over the highest ridges to  
the neighboring hills, striking terror  
into the hearts of the wily foe who sits  
in a convenient crevice or rock, watching  
the approach of the daring invader.  
Twenty-four hours, sometimes forty-  
eight, under some more daring and  
enduring commander, do these sons of  
Mars hunt for the wards of the nation.  
Then with the same show of military  
discipline, they march back again to  
their camp to report no Indians found  
else our friends at Prescott, who de-  
plore the depredations committed by  
white men. Is it any wonder, after  
such futile military protection, immi-  
grants already here are deterred from  
settling in your valleys and those in-  
tending to come are discouraged from  
the attempt? To such an extent is this  
untoward opinion of your section of  
Arizona gaining, that the bulk of im-  
migrating immigrants are turning their  
faces to the northern part of the Ter-  
ritory. We can't venture into south-  
eastern Arizona under the Indian man-  
agement of the present military re-  
gime of this department. While com-  
panies of cavalry and infantry are safe-  
ly guarding officers' quarters and sut-  
lers' supplies in your numerous mil-  
itary posts, one hundred renegade In-  
dians are making the garden of Ariz-  
ona a sealed book to settlers.

GUAYMAS, October 22, 1876.

To His EXCELLENCY, A. P. K. SAFFORD,  
Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

SIR: I have the honor to communi-  
cate to you for your information the  
following, availing myself of this oc-  
casion to assure you of my considera-  
tion and particular esteem,—to wit:  
To the political and military chief  
of the district of Moctezuma is com-  
municated to-day by the Secretary's of-  
fice of this government what follows:—  
I have informed the Hon. Governor  
and military commandant of your  
communication of the 10th instant, in  
which you have the kindness to in-  
form me that through the offices of  
Mr. Stretter, an American citizen, the  
Apache chiefs Ju and Geronimo solici-  
tation permission to establish themselves  
with their respective bands upon ter-  
ritory of this State of Sonora, to live  
in peace and good amity with its in-  
habitants.

As the manner in which that tribe  
has always conducted itself in the past  
does not guarantee that it will be faith-  
ful to its promises, the honorable Gov-  
ernor and military commandant, in  
admitting it to peace, wish to take  
such precautions as experience advises,  
in order not to be trifled with, and for  
that purpose has deemed it well to ad-  
vise you, for information of the said  
chiefs, that the government will allow  
them to live in this State and leaves it  
to their choice to establish themselves  
in any of the five military colonies of  
the frontier, at the distance of half a  
league from the fort; that they must  
submit to be disarmed, and to pass un-  
der a daily review, and must not go  
out of that district in which they may  
establish themselves without the per-  
mission of the agent who will be ap-  
pointed for them; that the government,  
upon the observance of these condi-  
tions, will maintain and clothe them,  
as if they were settlers, and will give  
them lands to cultivate if they wish it;  
that it will protect them against any  
attack and will prevent any offence  
from being committed against them by  
the neighboring people; but that they  
in return are not only to live in peace  
and amity with the Mexicans and in-  
habitants of this State, but are to ab-  
stain from excursions into foreign ter-  
ritory to commit depredations.

Under the expressed conditions, you  
are authorized to enter into treaties  
with the delegate or delegates of these  
Indians, and at your earliest conve-  
nience, will advise this government of  
such action and negotiations.

Y. S. QUIROGA,  
Secretary.

THE official statement at the close  
of last fiscal year, June 30, 1876, showed  
a total reduction of the public debt, at  
that date, of \$656,992,248.44. Since  
that date the debt has been reduced  
\$10,560,990.80, making a total reduc-  
tion in about ten years, of \$667,553,  
237.24. It takes a little meditation to  
conceive the grandeur of such an ex-  
hibit. In view of it we ought to be  
the proudest people on the face of the  
earth.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Just Received by  
SAM'L. H. DRACHMAN,

—the best—

Assorted Stock of General Mer-  
chandise

Ever brought to this market, consisting of  
LADIES and GENTS  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
TOILET ARTICLES,  
WHISKY, BRANDY and  
NATIVE CALIFORNIA WINES,  
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,  
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,  
MENS and BOYS CLOTHING,  
BOOTS and SHOES,  
CROCKERY,  
SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO,  
GENUINE HABANA CIGARS,  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
LOOKING GLASSES, all sizes,  
HANGING and SIDE LAMPS,  
And other articles too numerous to men-  
tion, all of which will be sold at the

Lowest Market Rates  
for Cash.

Parties ordering goods from the Country,  
may rely upon getting

Just What they Order.

Any article purchased that does not prove  
as represented, may be returned to me  
at my express at my expense.

We consider it no trouble to show goods.  
You will find it greatly to your advantage  
to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Store Corner Main and Congress streets,  
S. H. DRACHMAN.

Tucson, March 6, 1875.

The officers quarters at Fort Mohave  
were destroyed by fire October 23.

In last week's CITIZEN we published  
an extract from a private letter dated  
Camp Crittenden October 25, stating  
that news had lately arrived from  
Fronteras, Sonora, to the effect that  
two renegade Chiricahua chiefs had  
made peace with the towns of Babaspe  
and Janes, Sonora, together with their  
followers, to the number of 53 and  
their families. As bearing directly  
upon this matter Governor Safford has  
furnished us a copy of the following  
communication received by him this  
week from the military commandant  
of Sonora. This communication vir-  
tually confirms our report and is of  
such important bearing upon a matter  
of considerable prospective importance  
in its results to the settlers on our bor-  
der, that we give it in full, as follows:—

GUAYMAS, October 22, 1876.

To His EXCELLENCY, A. P. K. SAFFORD,  
Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

SIR: I have the honor to communi-  
cate to you for your information the  
following,—availing myself of this oc-  
casion to assure you of my considera-  
tion and particular esteem,—to wit:  
To the political and military chief  
of the district of Moctezuma is com-  
municated to-day by the Secretary's of-  
fice of this government what follows:—  
I have informed the Hon. Governor  
and military commandant of your  
communication of the 10th instant, in  
which you have the kindness to in-  
form me that through the offices of  
Mr. Stretter, an American citizen, the  
Apache chiefs Ju and Geronimo solici-  
tation permission to establish themselves  
with their respective bands upon ter-  
ritory of this State of Sonora, to live  
in peace and good amity with its in-  
habitants.

As the manner in which that tribe  
has always conducted itself in the past  
does not guarantee that it will be faith-  
ful to its promises, the honorable Gov-  
ernor and military commandant, in  
admitting it to peace, wish to take  
such precautions as experience advises,  
in order not to be trifled with, and for  
that purpose has deemed it well to ad-  
vise you, for information of the said  
chiefs, that the government will allow  
them to live in this State and leaves it  
to their choice to establish themselves  
in any of the five military colonies of  
the frontier, at the distance of half a  
league from the fort; that they must  
submit to be disarmed, and to pass un-  
der a daily review, and must not go  
out of that district in which they may  
establish themselves without the per-  
mission of the agent who will be ap-  
pointed for them; that the government,  
upon the observance of these condi-  
tions, will maintain and clothe them,  
as if they were settlers, and will give  
them lands to cultivate if they wish it;  
that it will protect them against any  
attack and will prevent any offence  
from being committed against them by  
the neighboring people; but that they  
in return are not only to live in peace  
and amity with the Mexicans and in-  
habitants of this State, but are to ab-  
stain from excursions into foreign ter-  
ritory to commit depredations.